WILSON LEAGUE AIMS ASSAILED BY COL. HARVEY

Describes President's Plan as Scheme to Enforce War.

TRIP'S MOTIVE ATTACKED

Demand for Hanging of Ex-Kaiser Stirs Diners of New England Society.

In a ringing appeal for the reincarnation of the spirit of Washington and Webster among the nation's leaders to guide and counsel the United States in its attitude toward alliances with fcreign powers, Col, George Harvey, editor of the North American Review in a speech before the New England Society at the Waldorf last night denounced President Wilson's idea of a league of nations as being in effect a progress of the coming years. league to enforce war and contrary the fundamental principles American government.

Col. Harvey charged that the na tion's representatives, headed by the which the structure of the great re-President, went to the peace conference in Europe not "in scrupulous avoidance, but in eager pursuit of entangling alliances."

"We are informed," he said, "that their mission is not wholly pacific. They are 'to fight.' To fight whom' Austria? Turkey? praise be to God, that task is finished saved our country and our lives? And for what? For an ideal-a glorious ideal; for a league, a mighty league of nations, to enforce-what? Peace! No. To enforce war-war upon every people who refuse to bow to the edicts of a self-appointed tribunal."

"Meddlesome Intrusion."

In objecting to anything approaching a permanent alliance as implied in the suggested League of Nations Col. Harvey referred to Washington's observation that America might safely trust to temporary alliances for ex-traordinary emergencies. "That," he continued. "is what we have done, but we are in no way committed, as yet, to a single step further along the path

Further in his address Col. Harvey demanded to know the impelling moive that took representatives of the United States Government abroad on a ship made in Germany and ironically renamed the George Washington in eager pursuit of just such entangling and permanent alliances. He reminded his hearers of the repeated declarations that America did not enter the war in search of conquest, that America wanted nothing-"wants nothing badly that even her Chief Magistrate hies himself across the sea to

Official representatives of several of the allied Powers listened closely to Col. Harvey's criticism of the course that is being followed by those who will eventually speak for America at the peace table. These included M. Marcel Knecht, director of the official Bureau of French Information and a member of the French High Commission, and C. Clive Bayley, British Consul-General in New York. There members of the United States Army and Navy, including Vice-Admiral Albert Gleaves.

Applanded by Dinera,

For obvious reasons none of these gentlemen gave outward evidence of approval or disapproval of Col. only members of the company of six or seven hundred people who did not applaud when, speaking of the first resident of the United States, the

"We may rest assured, moreover, that it would never have occurred to him to give an honorable alliance ar aspect of aloofness, ambiguity and distrust by designating it with ostentatious caution as a mere unique 'as

The dinner was the 113th annual affair of the society and commemorate the 298th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. Col. Harvey was the first speaker. Dr. Edward L. Partridge, president of the society, was in the chair. The other speakers were: M. Knecht, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvand, and Hamilton Holt, editor of the Independent.

Great applause greeted Col. Harvey's assertion that there was only justice in the suggestion that the Kaiser should be hanged, and an even greater proar of approval followed his dec laration that Germany should be compelled to pay a penalty fixed upon by those she has so grievously wronged. The greatest storm of applause, however, was reserved for the s the duty of this country to set the order before embarking upon a med-Europe.

Col. Harvey's Address.

Col. Harvey said: Of all the many notable banquets of this society given since the evening of Forefathers Day in 1805, when Gen. Ebenezer Stevens raised his glass, as saying now is in Paris, to your first president, James Watson, the most memorable by common assent is that which took place seventy-five Years ago to-night.

The scene was the great hall of the Astor House, then at the height of its ng preeminence. The first speaker was no less famous a personage than to a single step further along the Rufus Choate, and the last was the distinguished Mr. Aldham of the Brit-ish Parliament Between the brit-ish Parliament Between the british Parliament. Between the two came the orator of the evening, the screatest orator of the land and of all tion of the whole Government as preands, who was introduced with these scribed by the Constitution can pledge

Daniel Webster-the gift of New England to his country, his whole country and nothing but his country." The phrase was his own, uttered dication of the monument at Bunker Hill and frankly designed to

clear away the mists which seem now cause it was addressed to us of toto becloud our minds, to help us to day and to all succeeding genera regain the fading perspective of the tions. Pilgrim and the Fathers, and to hold "I i true to the pole of highest service to knows, that the Monroe Doctrine it-God and man the magnetic needle of self rests solely upon the correlative American patriotism! But though declaration of John Quincy Adams none who has lived since the passing that America also has 'a set of priof that master mind would be so presumptuous as to attempt to portray what he would say now, we may per-haps derive some meed of guidance and inspiration, if not so surely of ciples that we have never interfered

Webster's Prophetic Insight.

"Webster was noted in his day for prophetic insight and breadth of vision. How he would be regarded now when ambitions relating to the governance and regulation of foreign eoples are stretching from Washingon to the uttermost parts of the earth we need not stop to inquire. His comprehension was frankly confined within the boundaries of his common His contemplation was fully taxed by the possibilities of his own

"On that very evening, seventy-five years ago, he remarked at the outset that very recently he had 'recurred to an exulting speech or oration of my own in which I spoke of my country onsisting of nine millions of people," and already within so short a span he beheld a teeming population of more than seventeen millions. In the light of this amazing growth he knew no secture 'wild enough' to foretell the

"What he did know, or felt that he knew, was the necessity of preserving intact and solid the foundations laid by the Pilgrims and the Fathers upon public was so rapidly climbing high among the nations of the earth. And whenever in his pondering he was abashed by the potentialities of the future he turned instinctively and invariably to his great exemplar.

"To the discerning mind of Webster he chief exponent of Americanism Washington was far more than the pattern or model acclaimed by the world: he was more than the incarns. tion of an idea; he was a veritable archetype of the spirit of America. religious liberty and propagated by the wants nothing so badly that even her And nothing less than that ever held sagacity of the Fathers of the Repubor a moment the massive brain of that godlike being. To have essayed freedom only, but freedom to be masto evolve from his inner consciousness vagarious interpretations of what is now termed upon occasion the 'thought of America' would have seemed to him idle and unfruitful.

"It was not mere thought, supposed or superficial, that claimed his attention. It was, in his own words, 'free dom of thought' coupled, again in his engaged in conflict with an old world own expressive idlom, with 'respectability of individual character' that pos- of New Orleans, has foreign foe put sessed his intellectual soul, and in foot upon American soil. During all of this essence of Americanism.

that the tribute which he treasured us most was contained in the words, 'He indoubtedly, but one whose actuating impulse, we have to confess, hardly reached Mr. Webster himself and to seems now to have disappeared completely from the purview of our most uous statesmen

Repeats Washington's Words. "That which I feel may interest you trouble?

"Europe has a set of primary invery remote relation. Hence it must be unwise in us to implica - ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary victsstitudes of her politics or the ordinary ombinations and collisions of her friendships or her enmittes.

"'Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destinty with that of any part imbition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?

tion of the foreign world.

me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly be awake, since our history and expeone of the most baneful foes of republican government.

"Permanent" Alliances

"I emphasize 'permanent' as applied to alliances because we hear it so often said that already in the great war just concluded we have disregarded this injunction and must perforce continue editor's statement of his belief that it an established relationship. I deny the implication. Washington never objected nations of the American Continent in to an alliance formed for a specific and worthy purpose. He frankly condiesome course in the affairs of ceded and inferentially welcomed such a coalition. We may rest assured. moreover, that it would never have occurred to him to give an honorable alliance an aspect of alcofness, ambiguity and distrust by designating it with ostentatious caution as a mere and unique 'association.'

> " Taking care always,' he wrote, "to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temalliances for extraordinary emergencies.'

"That is what we have just done and all that we have done in selfprotection and as in honor bound, and we are in no way committed, as yet, views and strive to realize equally contravenes all of its traditions and

invites immeasurable perils. "I emphasize 'artificial' as applied to ties with other Powers to be avoided by himself twenty years before at the Pecause it is the term used by Washington to mark the distinction of natural obligations to our neighbors circumscribe the full limits of his most which constitutes the germ of the lofty aspiration. Would that he were Monroe Doctrine, and I stress 'constantly' in his warning to posterity to

"I need hardly add, what everybod mary interests' and that 'therefor the interference of Europe in those concerns should be spontaneously withheld by her upon the same prinhope and confidence, from what he with hers;' that Andrew Jackson insisted that the slightest departure from this rule 'must be avoided always'; that Abraham Lincoln, even while taxing the resources of the North to their utmost in saving the Union, threatened to uphold it by stood ready to sustain it any moment and that finally Grover Cleveland placed the capstone upon the edifice of national policy by directing Richard Olney to notify the world that 'to-day the United States is practically soy ereign on this continent, and its flat is law upon the subjects upon which t confines its interposition."

criminals.

o divide the cost.

Cost of the War.

that huge sum will constitute our vol-

not pay! Cannot pay? With nine-

arms she furnished seven billions a

year for four years in her dastardly

iving and plotting at ease in Holland

hanged for the murder of the Froh-

mans, the Hubbards, the Pearsons and

"But it is not for any of these

righteous purposes that we have gone

the sea to get it. Truly a marvellous

be revealed. And yet, we are informed,

their mission is not wholly pacific

They are 'to fight.' To fight whom?

Germany? Austria? Turkey? No

praise be to God, that task in finished.

of nations to enforce-what? Peace!

The Declared Purpose.

"That is the declared purpose, the

sine qua non, of this great free re-

the knell of despotism upon this con-

"What if he were here again to-

pletistic idealist.' It, too, was a league

of enforce war, and it did enforce war

And this is what Daniel Webster,

standing in his place in the House of

cause of stricken Greece said of that

ply by bringing the power of all Gov-

of a self-appointed tribunal

Strait of Magellan.

Five American commis-

vainly gave his life to save.

"Here, then, succinctly stated, by the great basic principle of the Republic, self-government for America and self-government for Europe, promulgated by Washington and sus-tained, strengthened and expanded without deviation by the long line of natriotic Presidents, legislators and jurists to this very year. With what results? In the first quarter century an increase in population from three millions to nine millions. In the second quarter century, as exultingly proclaimed by Webster to this society seventy-five years ago to-night, from nine millions to seventeen millions, and since that memorable evening, a very short period in the life of a nation. from seventeen to more than one hunmost progressive and most prosperous people on the face of the earth. Contented? No. Pray God they may never be! Contentment is not 'happi-

"Sloth cannot produce advancement Inertia is the bed of socialism. derneath and constantly urging onward and upward this mighty aggregation of mingled races, now more firmly united than ever pefore by its baptism of fire, is the virile spirit of America, germinated from the seed of to Paris. America 'wants nothing'lie which gained for us, not individual

Most Tempting Prize.

"Consider! Never once in more than a hundred years, if we except the few battles waged in strict conformity with our declared policy in behalf of a helpless neighbor, was this country Power and never once, since the battle Washington he found personification that time this, the prize most temptf this essence of Americanism. ing of all to covetous rulers, continued "This is not the time, although it by common assent immune. Why? could never be amiss, to dwell upon Because, adhering faithfully as we did the remarkable reverence of Daniel to our great tradition, we interfered Webster for George Washington, but with nobody, and nobody could devise cannot forbear to mention in passing so much as a pretext to interfere with

"Could more convincing evidence of hanged mankind's ideas of political the wisdom of a course marked for greatness'-an historical achievement the guidance of a young and growing ommonwealth be desired? And is a policy which thus has proved itself abandoned lightly? Have we, by instinct and training a pruden people, suddenly been bereft of our senses? Must we, abruptly disregarding the beneficence of the past, fare forth into foreign lands looking for

the most vital to the fuffilment of the mision of their common country. It related, I need hardly say, to the continuing need of maintaining such relations with foreign Powers as would forever safeguard over the safe war. We months put a million of the mision of the safe war. We know that all of you have been striving to help us win the mazing undertaking. We do not need to conjecture. We know. This scheme of domination by associated prosecution of the late war, we nevertheless in a few months put a million foreign Powers as would webster say of this bewildering adventure and no less amazing undertaking. We do not need to conjecture. We know that all of you have been striving to help us win the war, and we know too that you have done it materially on the battlefields of France.

"Prime Minister of Prime Minister of the war. We know that all of you have been striving to help us win the war, and we know too that you have done it materially on the battlefields of France.

"Prime Minister of the war. We know that all of you have done it materially on the battlefields of France."

"Prime Minister of the war. We know that all of you have done it materially on the battlefields of France." to listen for one moment to George able that our country, now the creditor of all Europe, could be suspected terests which to us have none or a incapable of either successful defence by any one not wholly mad of being or competent aggression?

Case of the Allies.

"Not for ourselves, assuredly, are hitherto forbidden paths. For whom, day as then. then? For the Allies with whom we persist, not wholly apparently to their case so desperate and their mentality "Against the insidious wiles of for- so impaired that they must lean de- been convenient to reduce us to the bered upward of 2,000. eign influence (I conjure to believe jectedly and helplessly upon our true standard. supernal wisdom? Indeed, it cannot be conceived a more flagrant violation

"For fifty long years all Europe sat rience prove that foreign influence is in the shadow of death. For fifty long larations is to preserve the peace of years the cancer of national lust the world. But by what means is it gnawed at the very vitals of her civ- proposed to preserve this peace? Simlixing existence. Palliative remedies were vain. The knife alone could ernments to bear upon all subjects. operation, praise God, with our assist-ance at the critical moment, has ended of all patriotism as a distinct national he said, "that does not take into acsave. But the knife has saved. The successfully. The cancer is removed.

The menace no longer exists. "Germany lies prostrate, helpless, a after will be no Russian, Prussian, skulkling, whining suppliant at the Austrian. French nor even, which yet bar of righteous judgment. What her I will not believe, an English policy. penalty shall be is no concern of ours. there will be, I trust in God, an were Attorney-General Thomas W. after she should be held in bonds, as a mad dog in a cage, stripped to the bone of power again to menace a Christian world.

Question of Guidance.

"But does any one imagine that France and England and Belgium and Serbia are incapable of affixing the guilt and exacting the penalty? onceivable severity of punishment of those who have suffered most. No ernment . . . Sir. I want words of the society, was introduced. more, then, for the safety, aid and to express my abhorrence of this abguidance of our friends than for the ominable programme." far afield in heedless disregard of precepts crystallized by time and crowned with unexampled success.

"So spoke this greatest of patriots th unexampled success. He uttered no nebulous, imagined "Why then do we go? What was 'thought' of America; he proclaimed our impelling motive in setting sail in tones of thunder the upon a ship made in Germany and America, the spirit of the Pilgrims, the misnamed with unconscious irony the spirit of Fathers, the spirit, God grant, could do, that noble declaration; to keep alive to the dangers recited, be- George Washington, not in scrupulous of the sons, the sons of the living

No Nebulous Thought.

avoidance, but in eager pursuit, of en- present rejoicing in their noble heritangling alliances? America, we are tage, proud of the matchless sover-assured by our former pacifists, now eignty of their mighty nation and come ansenic altruists, wants noth- eager to pass it on unimpaired to ing, not a dollar of the money which countless generations of free men and were forced to expend and whose free women,-'a star for every State collection to the last penny is war- and a State for every star.' ranted by law and custom, not even "Is that a narrow view

such inadequate compensation as times really so changed that we own noney can afford to the families of it to humanity to toss our cherished the innocent and unoffending men, republic into a melting pot to be ticles of household use, of adornment women and children who were murdered in cold blood upon the high seas. socialism? Surely nothing could run No indemnities, we are told with a more counter to Furitanism, which not sternness almost implying that we and only sprang from a spirit of revolt not the fiendish Huns are the real against untruth but, as Lowell aptly says, believing itself quick seeds of religious liberty, laid, without knowing it, the egg of democracy.' Behold the fruition! America has not "Do you appreciate what that means? failed in her duty to the world. Not This war will have cost us thirty only has she afforded a safe refuge dillions of dollars. Somebody must and unrestricted opportunity for opay it. If we waive our just claim out the earth, but by showing that untary contribution to the war fund of liberty with law is fire on the hearth Germany. And it is no trifle. Reckwhile liberty without law is fire on the each.

oning each as an earner for only two floor,' she has proved democracy itself. himself the annual payment "By her example far more than by exacted from you who occupy this hall her precepts and far more than any hat boxes used by travellers and fitted to-night would exceed \$50,000, and it other agency she has shattered the tollet cases on the smount in excess other agency she has shattered the would continue to be drawn year after idols of monarchy and brought thrones of \$25 each. year to the end of time from your crashing to the ground. Shall the con children and your children's children. tinuing and ever increasing effects of And worse even than that, notice would that example be now dispensed with e given to the world that hereafter any Can better than the glorious results predatory Power might wage waralready attained be reasonably an- \$7.50 each fare upon this magnanimous country ticipated from a mingling of her unand be required, even if beaten, only defined spirit with the diverse and incongruous elements of the Old World? "But we are told that Germany can-

"All teaching, all tradition, all experience, points the contrary. tenths of her productive labor under only assume but demand virtual guardianship of the western hemisof \$1. phere. Is not that enough? Is it not attempt to conquer the world. Surely all that we can safely or ought to be and bath or lounging robes, on amount in time of peace she can provide three asked to undertake? Would we not in excess of \$7.50. billions a year for fifty years. At any better still the ferment in Mexico and rate she can and should be made to Peru and Chile and San Domingo and from suits, on the amount of excess ry. And the infamous scoundrel now Costa Rica before attempting to foist of \$5. everlasting peace upon the Balkans? who, whether he gave the order or And have we no vital problems within not including uniforms of officers in not, pinned the iron cross upon the breast of the captain who sank the Justania, must be brought to the bar piles with force no less as to a nation of \$50 each. of justice and tried, convicted and than to an individual.

the kiddles whom Alfred Vanderbilt try is the world, my countrymen are mankind;' but, being as I am, I am content to walk humbly, reverently, in the footsteps of Daniel Webster in the service of 'my country, and nothing but my country, and I have only regret that we cannot hear that great voice ring out to-night as it did sioners at the great conference to speak avowedly for the world, but if ring out, in closing, to this society venty-five years ago to-night:
"Thank God, I—I also—am an ne voice is to be raised for this orphaned country the fact is yet to

> M. Knecht's Tribute to U. S. M. Knecht of the French High Com-

ssion in faultless English paid a high tribute to the efforts of the United saved our country and our lives? And States in the war, with particular refor what? For an ideal-a glorious gard to the New England States. "It has been a great joy for me. ideal; for a league, a mighty league

said, "to understand, No. To enforce war-war upon every Boston, in Connecticut, in Maine and people who refuse to bow to the edicts in New Hampshire, why your populations were at war, how war reacted on them and how war was already in their intentions even at the time of your neutrality. For in France we will never forget that in New England you were never neutral in this war.

public, who herself established the "Your idealism we have seen for divine right of revolution, who herself ears, the idealism of your young stuachieved her independence by force of dents, boys of Harvard, of Yale and of ject colony to-day if such a league as all your colleges, of your Catholic she now proposes had existed when versities, who have gone to help us as the great bell in Philadelphia rang out aviators-boys like Norman Prince of Boston, boys like all of those boys now tinent from the Bering Sea to the buried in France, the best proof that you were with us since the beginning

Powers possesses no element of nov-elty. A precisely similar alliance came was a teacher in Stamford, has prob-letted to the Pinance Committee at a state of the Pinance Com though feed of maintaining such the feed of maintaining such that the feed of maintaining such that the feed of maintaining such the its sole guide the precepts of justice, tory with the help of the forces of christian charity and peace.' 'It was,' America. we read further, 'the scheme of a

New England in the War.

Hamilton Holt told a number of intimate details of his visit to the Amer ican front, and particularly to the Representatives and pleading the Twenty-sixth Division, composed of we venturing upon untrodden and league in words that ring as true to- New England National Guard troops "These doctrines, he thundered Edwards

He told of one of the earliest en-'are totally hostile to the fundamental of Europe, enthagle our peace and liking, in being academically and ju-prosperity in the toils of European dicially associated? True, they are hu-are in direct contradiction. The prin-participated, when the 102d (Connectiman realists. They could hardly be ciples of good and evil are hardly more other after having been subjected opposite. If these principles be true, for four long years to the court and the local description of the local "It is over true policy to steer clear for four long years to the bestial then we are but in a state of rebellion tured. 125 gassed and 500 wounded, ravaging of the Huns. But is their or of anarchy and are tolerated among civilized States because it has not yet

"In other words," said Mr. Holt, "in There cannot the first fight we fought in France we held the line, inflicting casualties upon of public law or national independence.
"The avowed object of such dec-Prof. Hart of Harvard, in responding to the toast "Forefathers' Day," said that New England as a community needs the rest of the United States and that the rest of the United States needs New England.

"'But if it be true that there here- great nations in the world."

It must and should be fixed by those American policy. . . . It will yet Gregory, Justice Viotor J. Dowling, A. Cumber provise by a vote of 25 to 17. whom she has most grievously remain for us to secure our own hap- Barton Hepburn, Austin B. Fletcher. Again the radicals took things is come us, then, is it not a duty im- W. Burleigh, Capt. Allen Carpe, that we are not tired of our own in- bert, Harry A. Cushing, Moreau Destitutions and to protest against the lano, R. A. Fairbairn, Capt. Joseph asserted power of altering at pleasure Fyffe, U. S. N., Clinton Gilbert, Herthe law of the civilized word? . . . bert L. Griggs, Sergeant Adrian P. "There is not a Power in Europe Hart, Sergeant Albert Bushnell Hart Is it which can suppose that we are gov- Jr., sons of Prof. Hart, Richard M. incumbent upon us to point to them, erned by any desire of aggrandizing Hurd. Clifford Langley, B. B. Odell the ravished remnants of their races, ourselves or of injuring others. We do Frank Presbrey, Charles E. Rushmore the way of a peace that shall endure? no more than to maintain established Lucien H. Tyng, H. R. C. Watson "Even though, as all must realize, no principles and to resist the introduc- Gen. Thomas L. Watson, Harry E. tion of new principles and new rules, Ward, the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin could match the atrocity of the crimes calculated to destroy the relative incommitted, it is not for us who have dependence of states and particularly hostile to the whole fabric of our govp. Kingsley, newly elected president

> Wartime economyget them right the first time.

PIRIE MACDONALD Photographer-of-Men. \$76 FIPTH AV COR 47 TH ST

REVENUE BILL IS PASSED BY SENATE

Continued from First Page.

or personal wearing apparel until fixed minimum was reached.

The minimum prices set by House bill were assumed to be the normal prices and the tax fell only upon the excess of these normal prices. The following was the list in the House bill:

"Carpets and rugs, including fibre, except imported and American rugs made principally of wool, on the amount in excess of \$5 per square

"Picture frames in excess of

"Trunks in excess of \$50 each, "Vallees, travelling bags, suit toilet cases, on the amount in excess

Purses and Pocketbooks Taxed.

'Purses, pocketbooks, shopping and andbags, on the amount in excess of "Portable lighting fixtures, including

lamps of all kinds and lamp shades, in excess of \$25 each. "Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, on We not the amount in excess of \$4. "Fans, on the amount in excess

> 'House or smoking coats or jackets "Men's waistcoats sold separately

"Mens and boys' suits or overcoats our own boundaries crying for solu- the military or naval forces of the tion? 'To thine own self be true,' ap- United States on the amount in excess

"Women's and misses' suits, cloaks "I accord unstinted admiration to and coats, on the amount in excess those whose largeness of view enable of \$50 each, or when made up by a them to say, with Garrison, 'My coun- tailor or seamstress, on the amount in excess of \$50. "Women's and misses' dresses, or

the amount in excess of \$40 each, or when made up by a tailor or seam stress, on the amount in excess of \$40 each

"Women's and misses' hats, bonnets and hoods, on the amount in excess of \$15 each.

Limit Put on Hats. "Men's and boys' bats on the amount

excess of \$5. excess of \$1 "Meh's, women's, misses' and boys

soots, shoes, pumps and slippers, not including shoes or appliances made o order for any person having a crippled or deformed foot or ankle, on the legislation which have kept the Senate "Men's and boys' neckties and neck year, on the amount in excess of \$:

"Men's and boy's silk stockings or ose on the amount in excess of \$1. "Women's and misses' silk stockings or hose on the amount in excess of \$2 a pair.

"Men's shirts on the amount in ex cess of \$3 each, pajamas, nightgowns and underwear

on the amount in excess of \$5 each. the amount in excess of \$15 each. ator Kenyon urged that the taxes fel not to any extent on the poor man but were in the last degree a tax upon ex travagance and justifiable under any consideration of economy and comm sense the Senate voted 38 to 32 against to-day, when notices were posted in

Gore, Henderson, Jones (N. M.), Lewis, had been cancelled. (Md.), Swanson, Thomas, Underwood, Williams, Wolcott - Democrats, 18; Brandegee, Dillingham, Knox, Lodge, McCumber, Moses, Page, Penrose, night, Smith (Mich.), Smoot, Spencer, Suth-Warren, Watson -- Republierland.

Against Amendment.

Against committee amendment: Beckham, shurst, Fletcher Hitchcock, Johnson (S. D.). King, McKellar, Kendrick. Kv.), Nugent, Overman, Phelan, Pollock, Pomerene, Shafroth, Sheppard, France, Gronna, Hale, Harding, Johnson (Cal.), Kellogg, Kenyon, La Folette, Lenroot, McNary, Nelson, Norris, maximum. Poindexter Weeks Fernald-Republic

its way with other items of the bill for almost two hours and then, on motion 18,000 persons were employed. About of Senator McCumber (N. D.) to amend 6,000 were at work when the plant its previous action, it returned to their closed to-day. Senator McCumber consideration. moved to strike from the list of articles affected by the tax these items Men's and boys' suits or overcoats women's and misses' suits, cloaks and coats; women's and misses' dresses and women's and misses' hats, bonnets and hoods. The Senate quickly accepted Senator McCumber's suggestion, and after an even shorter debate Among those present at the dinner than had marked that on Senator Kenyon's motion adopted the Mcwronged. Fifty years at hard labor piness by the preservation of our own Howland Davis, the last three named their own hands and jammed through she gave to prepare for her campaign principles. . . What do we not being former presidents of the society; an amendment by Senator Thomas of loot and lust. Fifty years at harder labor let her give to make amends. At that it would be too little. Ever there—the principle of lawful A. Barber, John Castree Williams, on all contributions to political campaign in excess of 5500 to any indicate that it would be too little. Ever there—the principle that so—frank A. Munsey, Dr. Alexander C. pages in excess of 5500 to any indicate that it would be too little. ciety has a right to partake in its Humphreys, Lawrence F. Abbott, vidual. The success of this amendown government? Does it not be- Joseph Bucklin Bishop, Col. George ment was a surprise to the Senate. It was explained as a measure looking t osed upon us, to let mankind know Thomas Cochran, Dr. William L. Cul- the elimination of corruption. The vote on the Thomas amendment was For the Amendment-Ashurst, Reck

Christmas Bonds

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John Muir & Co. Odd Lots 61 Broadway, N.Y.

ham, Chamberlain, Henderson, Hitchbock, Johnson (S. D.), Jones (N. M.), Kendrick, Kirby, Lewis, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Phelan, Pollock, Pomerene, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Thomas, Trammell, Vardaman, Williams-Democrats, 24. Horah, Cummins, Gronna, Johnson (Cal.) Kenyon, Le, Follette, Lenroot, Mc Nary, Nelson, Norris-Republicans, 10.

Total, 34. Against the Amendment-Bankhead, Gerry, Gore, King, Martin (Ky.), Mar-Simmons, Smith Smith (Md.), Swan-Democrats, 10 Brandegee, Dillingham, France, Hale, Harding, Kellogg, Knox, Lodge, McCumber, Moses, New, Pen-rose, Poindexter, Smoot, Spencer, Sutherland, Warren-Republicans, 18.

Total, 28. The Senate also voted to strike from the bill the tax of 5 per cent, on auto nobile wagons and trucks, tractors trailers and other industrial and agricultural vehicles. The 5 per cent, on other classes of automobiles in the bill, as does also the tax on

Senator Johnson (S. D.) moved the elimination of the tax on automobile other than the passenger vehicles on the ground that it was a tax on industry and agriculture and as such unecessarily burdensome upon the of this tax was 33 to 28. By this elimnation the revenue from the automobile tax will be reduced approximately \$30,000,000, leaving under this head \$55,000,000 of revenue in place of \$85,-

Month's Pay for Soldiers.

Another amendment included in the ill was a provision for the payment to all honorably discharged soldiers of November 11, 1918, the date of the signng of the armistice, one month's extra

sor for this amendment, which was adopted without a division, and it is estimated that the net cost to the Govrnment of this act of generosity will

Senator Jones (N. M.) attempted to orce an amendment of that feature of the revenue bill under which incomes derived from State munition and be kept in force and effect. The Decounty bonds shall be exempted from taxation and his motion was promptly

neasure to the Senate on December 6, fate. just seventeen days ago, and the bill has been nominally the business before the Senate since then. It has not ac tually been under discussion more than half of this time, owing to intrusion o international opestions which have held the attention of the Senate and a number of important items of general

12,500 LAID OFF BY ARMS COMPANY

"Men's, women's, misses' and boy's Remington Plants in Bridgeport and Utica Are Closed Suddenly.

Barnonpoer, Dec. 23.-More than by to his wife, who is bound for Paris. 6.500 men and women were laid of with only a few hours warning here the the two plants of the Remington House bill, thus restoring the House Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, announcing that practically all

> Fewer than 1,000 persons will remain at work at the Remington kota under the esplonage act and re-plant and about 2,000 will continue for manded the case for a new trial. Sim-Cartridge plant, it was announced to- fendants convicted under the act was

The notice in the cartridge plant imployment office on or after January 2. 1919, when every effort will be made

commercial work." Since the war contracts were assumed at the Union Metallic Cartridge Trammell, Vardaman, Kirby-Demo- plant commercial contracts have made crats, 29; Borah. Cummins, Curtis, up about 10 per cent. of the production. About 2,500 have been engaged on this work. This is considered

Having voted the semi-luxury taxes Arms Company's plant at Ilion, en into the hill the Senate proceeded on gaged in Government work, was

BARRED ZONE ORDER FOR ENEMIES ENDED

Gregory Lifts Most Restrictions Laid on Germans Here During War.

IS EFFECTIVE XMAS DAY

Internment and Passport Regulations, However, Are Left Stringent as Ever.

Special Desputch to Tan Sun, WASHINGTON, Dec. 33 .- Attorney-General Gregory issued orders to-day lifting all barred zone and other restrictions with regard to German men and women in the United States, except those relating to internment and entry into and departure from the country. The order is effective Christnas Day. The recommendations were approved by the President by cable. The order affects 39,362 German men and 36,750 German we

New York, 4,100 in Jersey City, 8,200 in Hoboken and 4,300 in Newark. In all 500,000 German nationals in the United States were affected by the barred zone restrictions. Half of this number obtained permits to enter one or more of the barred zones

Restrictions on entry and departure will stand until the passport laws are changed. Though officials here will make no public statement on the subect, it is known that these regulations will be kept in force to check move ment 'of German aliens across the Mexican border, particularly those who found haven in Mexico and plotted against the United States during the war.

For much the same reason the regulations in regard to internment are to partment of Justice has no intention of permitting Germans to spread Bolshevism or propaganda of any sort in The reverse bill acted upon in the the United States. As a matter of Senate to-day was passed by the fact enemy aliens regarded as dan-House September 20, this year. It was gerous are still being interned and reported to the Senate on September they will be kept in internment camps until the war is over and some demittee. The committee reported the termination made as to their ultimate

LORRAINE SAILS CROWDED.

Decks Are Bright With American

French and Pollsh Uniforms. The decks of the French liner La Lorraine, which departed yesterday for Bordeaux, were thronged as in summer sailing days before the war and had a military aspect contributed by French officers in bright uniforms and 200 Polish soldiers in red and blue returning to their homeland.

Dr. Stanislaus de Lazovert, who is among the voyagers, is going to assist in the organization of a new Government in Russia by knocking out the Bolsheviki, with the help of the Allies, Lieut. Whitney H. Shepardson, formerly attorney to the United States Shipping Board, and recently commissioned a Lieutenant of field artillery, is going to Paris to toin the staff of the American peace delegation United States Senator J. Hamilton Lewis was at the pier to give good

SPY CONVICTIONS REVERSED

Defendants Affected by Supreme Court Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- On the Gov-Bankhead, Culberson, Gerry, its ordnance department contracts errors in the lower court the Supreme Court to-day reversed the conviction of Conrad Kornmann in South Dathe present at the Union Metallic flar action against twenty-eight detaken last Monday.

Arguments in the cases of Eugene stated "Any employees dismissed who V Debs of Indiana, James Peterson were in the company's employ prior of Minneapolis and Jacob Frohwerk to the declaration of war in August, of Kansas City, convicted under the 1914, are requested to apply at the espionage act, were set for January 27.



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